the work of construction is now being carried on successfully, without a shop piercing shells, and without a shop equipped for the construction of them.

We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for guns of large calibre. A high explosive, capable of use in shells fired from service gans, has been found, and the manufacture of gun catton has been the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of sup-ply is no longer in doubt.

THE NAVAL MILITIA. The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and cooperative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. other important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develope this movement. The recommendations of the secretary will, I do not doubt, receive the friendly consideration of Congress, for he has enjoyed, as he has deserved, the confidence of all those interested in the development of our navy, without any division upon partisan lines. I carnestly express the hope that a work which has made such noble progress may not now be stayed. The wholesome influence for peace and the increased sense of security which our citizens domiciled in other lands feel when these magnificent ships under the American flag appear is already most gratefully apparent. The ships from our navy which will appear in the great naval parado next April in the harbor of New York will be a convincing demonstration to the world that the United States is again a are now enlisted in these organizations

world that the United States is again a naval power.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The work of the interior department, nlways very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the Eleventh pension law, the taking of the Eleventh census, the opening of the vast areas of Indian lands to the public, the organization of Okiahoma and the negotiations for the cossion of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased works, and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity, and industry of the head of the department and his officient assistants. Several important agreements for the cessel important agreements for the cessel important agreements for the cessel important agreements. eral important agreements for the cession of Indian lands negotiated by the commission appointed under the act of commission appointed under the act of March 2, 1889, are awaiting the action of Congress. Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cession of the Cherokee strip. This region has been the source of great vexation to the executive department and of great friction and unrest between the settlers who desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert title.

The averagement which has been made.

The agreement which has been made The agreement which has been made by the commission is perhaps the most satisfactory that could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditioned upon its ratification by Congress before March 4, 1893. The secretary of the interior, who has given the subject very careful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement, and I am inclined to follow his recommendation. Certain it is that his recommendation. Certain it is that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and these lands opened to settlement is urgent, The form of government provided by

The form of government provided by Congress on May 17, 1884, for Alaska was, in its frame and purpose temporary. The increase of population and the development of some important mining and commercial interests make it imperative that the law should be revised and better provision made for the arrest and punishment of criminals.

The report of the secretary shows a gratifying state of facts as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in ar-rears when the present secretary under-took the duties of his office, has been so expedited that the bureau is now upon current business. The relief thus af-forded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and territories.

LAND CLAIMS. The court of private land claims established by Congress for the promotion of this policy of speedily solving contested land titles is making satisfac-tory progress in its work, and when the work is completed a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican government have so long exorcised their repressive influence. When to these results are added the enormous cessions of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, which have been opened to settlement, aggregating during this administration hearly 26,000,000 acres, and the agreements negotiated and-now pending in Congress for ratification, by which about 10,000,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement, it will be seen how much has been accomplished.

THE INDIAN POLICY. The work in the Indian bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allot-ment of lands in severalty to the In-dians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, second-ly, to the work of educating the Indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man, and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizen-ship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,900 Indians under the present secretary and commissioner and 7,600 additional allotments have

and 7,600 additional allotments have been made for which patents are now in process of preparation.

The school attendance of Indian children has been increased during that time over 13 per cent, the euroliment for 1852 being nearly twenty thousand. A uniform system of school text-books and of study has been adopted, and the work in these national schools brought as near as may be to the basis of the free common schools of the basis of the free common schools of the states. These schools can be trans-ferred and merged into the common school system of the states when the Indian has fully assumed his new relation to the organized civil community in which he resides, and the new states are able to assume the burden. I have several times been called upon

to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies that the indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficiency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations.
I am sure it would be a great relief to
the executive and a great benefit to the

inadequate. This smaller appropriasioner upon the theory that the large fund belonging to the tribes in the public treasury could be and ought to be used for their support. In view, be used for their support. In view, however, of the pending depredation claims against the fund and other considerations, the secretary of the interior, on the 12th day of April last, submitted a supplemental estimate for \$50,000. This appropriation was not made as it should have been, and the oversight ought to be remedied at the earliest possible date.

AN UNAPPROVED DEED.

In a special message to this Congress at the last session I stated the reasons why I had not approved the deed for the release to the United States by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of the lands embraced in the Cheyenne an Araembraced in the Cheyenne an Ara-paho reservation, and remaining after allotments to that tribe. A resolution of the senate expressing the opinion of that body, that, notwithstanding the facts stated in my special message the deed should be approved and the money, \$2,091,450, paid over, was pre-sented to me May 10, 1892. My special message was intended to call the atten-tion of Courses, the subject and in message was intended to call the atten-tion of Congress to the subject, and in view of the fact that is conceded that the appropriation proceeded upon a false basis as to the amount of lands to be paid for, and as by \$50,000 in excess of the amount they are entitled to, (even if their claim to the land is given full recognition at the rate agreed upon), I have not felt willing to approve the deed, and shall not do so, at least until both houses of Congress have acted upon the subject. It has been informally proposed by the claimants to release this sum of \$50,000, but I have no nower to demand or accept such a release, and such an agreement should be without consideration and void.

I desire further to call the attention (ull recognition at the rate agreed upon)

onsideration and void.

I desire further to call the attention of Congress to the fact that the recent agreement concluded with the Kiowas and Commences relates to lands which were a part of the "leased district," and to which the claim of the Choctaws and Chickes we is projectly that recognized Chickasaws is precisely that recognized by Congress, in the legislation I have referred to. The surplus lands to which this claim would attach in the Kiowa and Commanche reservations is 2,500,000 acres, and at the same rate the govern-ment will be called upon to pay to the Choctaws and Chickssaws for these lands \$3,125,000. This sum will be further augumented, especially if the title of the Indians to the tract, now Grier county, Texas, is established. The duty devolved on me in this con-The duty devolved on me in this connection was simply to pass upon the form of the deed, but as, in my opinion, the facts mentioned in my special message were not adequately brought to the attention of Congress in connection with the legislation, I have folt that I would not be justified in acting without nection was simply to pass upon the form of the deed, but as, in my opinion, the facts mentioned in my special message were not adequately brought to the attention of Congress in connection with the legislation, I have felt that I would not be justified in acting without some new expression of the legislative will.

PENSIONS.

The report of the commissioner of pensions, to which extended notice is

pensions, to which extended notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judgod by the aggregate amount of work done, the last year has been the work done, the last year has been the greatest in the history of the oflice. I believe that the organization of the office is officient, and that the work has been done with idelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled votorans of the civil war. The estimate for the fiscal year was \$144,056,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,508,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending Jüne 30, 1894, is \$165,000,000. The commissioner of pen-sions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made the maximum expendi-ture for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be, at the highest point, \$183,000,000 per annum.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern bellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies provided by

from tens of thousands of people from all the states did much to revive the glorious recollections of the grand re-view, when these men and many thousand others now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue-UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interests of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted a very full report, giving exact information as to the debt, the liens upon the company's property, and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it and take the course, which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States. I recommended in my less anneal message that a commission

last annual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question, and I renew that recommendation and est that the commission be given

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untir-ing from the first, stimulating and aiding from the first, stimulating and aiding all other government officers at home and abroad whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,000,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent, and in August of 55 per cent over corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have 000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law has been put in operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and

500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent, and during the past year there have been exported 394,607 head of live cattle, as against 205,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection. subordinates to make that inspection thorough, and to carofully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle. The requirement of the English regula-The requirement of the English regula-tions that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks, had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle, and that the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a post mortem inspec-tion. The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease, and, on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by
the secretary that the disease no longer
existed anywhere within the United
States. He is entirely satisfied, after
the most searching inquiry, that this
statement was justified, and that by a
continuance of the inspection and
quarantine now required of cattle
brought into this country the disease
can be prevented from again getting
any foothold. The value to the cattle
industry of the United States of this
achievement can hardly be estimated.

We cannot, perhaps, at once insist
that this evidence shall be accepted as
satisfactory by other countries, but if
the present exemption for this disease public announcement was made by

satisfactory by other countries, but if
the present exemption for this disease
is maintained, and the inspection of
our vessels at foreign ports in which
our veterinaries participate confirms it,
we may justly expect the requirement
that our cattle shall be slaughtered at
the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions uponour pork products
have been. If our cattle can be taken
alive to the interior the trade will be
enormously increased.

enormously increased.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 er cent of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June, 1892, the total exports being \$1,030,278,-030, and the value of the agricultural products \$793,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the has been begun through agents of the agricultural department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the var-ious products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the

opened for this great American product.

The suggestions of the secretary for an enlargement of the work of the department are commended to your favorable consideration. It may, I think, be said without challenge, that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, The subject of quarantine regulations,

inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at denly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in Augustlast of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction, when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion, the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the first of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants tine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suf-fering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our a due care for the homes of our people justify in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague. But the most careful and the inadequate agencies provided by local laws.

The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital, of 60,000 of the surviving union veterans of the war of the robellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the states did much to surviving union to the states and and persons in the capital persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of his duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

The cantient that resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of his duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

The collicer who gives his life in the brave discharge of his duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

Conclusion.

The exhibit of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the best ource has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities to worthy end or cause can be promoted by always discharge of his duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by always and persons in their custody should be promoted by always and in profecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by always and in profecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by always and in profecting accused persons and penalty will be appalling if it is ne glected or unduly delayed.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION. We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases, by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them easy victims of the plaque. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limita-

WORLD'S FAIR.

The report of the World's Columbian Exposition has not yet been submitted. That of the board of management of the government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparing for the opening of the exposition in May next has progressed most satisfac-torily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

LIQUOR IN WASHINGTON. The District of Columbia is left, by decision of the supreme court of the District, without any law regulating the liquor traffic. An old statute of the legislature of the District, relating to the licensing of various vocations, has heretofore been treated by the commissioners as giving them the power to grant or refuse licenses to sell intoxi-cating liquors, and as subjecting those who sold without a license to penal-ties; but in May last the supreme court of the District held against this view of the powers of the commissioners. It is of urgent importance, therefore, that Congress should supply, either by di-rect enactment or by conferring discre-August, 1802, with the same months of 1891, shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 62 per cent, and an increase in value of 634 per cent.

The exports of dressed beef increased

The District has suffered in its reputaservice.

The appropriation for the subsistence of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, made at the last session of Congress was from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,
ducts of 62 per cent, and an increase in upon the liquor traffic in the District.

The District has suffered in its reputation by many crimes of violence, a

which I have made in three preceding annual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employees against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and coupling, which are still braking and coupling, which are still in use upon freight trains, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon the subject. Statistics furnished by the inter state commerce commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1801, there were 47 different styles of car couplers reported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 2,680 employees killed and 28,140 injured. Nearly 16 per cent of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and over 36 per cent of the injuries had the same origin. cent of the injuries had the same origin. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service commission ask for an increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given. I extended the classified service March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers and matrons in the Indian service, and have had under consideration the subject of some further extensions, but have not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can be most properly and usefully made.

HONEST ELECTIONS. I have, in each of the three annual

messages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of voke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into the evils, the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might have leaded to the property of the existence of the property of the existence of the might have be about an experience of the existence of the existen the evils, the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated, and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the electors, without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed, and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for fair and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from anything that tends to the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for legislation by Congress on necessity for legislation by Congress on the subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in that the tendency of the logislation in some states in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise mothods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot, and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officors, and in directing the policy of the government?

icy of the government? PREEDOM IN THE SOUTH.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of federal jurisdiction, the strongest repressive legislation tion, the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused

that there will be found in it adue sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and pros-perity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosbrief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other natiods as we have already done in some. There we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible developments. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJ. HARRISON. Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1892.

S. B. Duerey, mate of the steamer Arizona, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick pain reliever.

THE Wheeling Nightsoil Co. has the largest barrels and best facilities for moving nightsoil. C. W. Rixey, general manager, corner Chapline and Six-centh streets. Telephone 15.



old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

DRESS GOODS-GEO. R. TAYLOR.

Geo. R. Taylor,

1150 MAIN AND 1153 MARKET,

Announces the Gontinuance of His Sale of

Dress Goods

MARKED DOWN PRICES

Until Christmas! _____\\ ______

This Special Sale affords an opportunity for wonderful Bargains.

GEO. R. TAYLOR will open

and display his

HOLIDAY

THIS MORNING

Choice Novelties Can be Seen on His Counters Until Christmas.



Inducements offered in ALASKA SEAL SACQUES, JACKETS and MUFFS, also ELECTRIC and WOOL SEAL GAR-MENTS, and CLOTH JACKETS and CAPE NEW MARKETS.

Geo. R. Taylor.

Money for Sale!

The World's Fair Directors

Have 5,000,000 Souvenir Half Dollar Coins in their treasury, the gift of the American people by Act of Congress. The patriotic and historic features of these Coins and their limited number, compared with the millions who want them-our population is 66,000,000-have combined to create so great a demand for these World's Fair Souvenir Coins that they are already quoted at large premiums. Liberal offers from speculators, who wish to absorb them and reap enormous profits, have been rejected for the

This is the People's Fair--We Are the People's Servants==

and a divided sense of duty confronts us-

We need \$5,000,000 to fully carry out our announced plans, and

We have decided to deal direct with the people---

To whom we are directly responsible --- among whom an equitable distribution of these National heirlooms should be made.

The World's Fair Offer to the American People:

That none of our plans for the people's profit be curtailed we must realize from the sale of 5,000,000 Souvenir World's Fair Fifty-cent Silver Coins the sum of \$5,000,000. This means \$1,00 for each Coin, a much smaller sum than the people would have to pay for them if purchased through an indirect medium. Every patriotic man, woman and child should endeavor to own and cherish one of these Coins, as they will be valuable in future years—a cherished object of family pride. Remember that only 5,000,000 Coins must be divided among 66,000,000 people. These Coins could

be sold at a high premium to Syndicates, but we have enough confidence in the people to keep the price at a Dollar for each Coin, as this will make us realize \$5,000,000-the sum needed to open the Fair's gates on the people's broad plan.

World's Fair Souvenir Coin for a Dollar.

How to Get Go to your nearest Bank and subscribe for as many coins as you need for your family and friends. These Sub-The Coins Agents of the World's Columbian Exposition will give you their receipt for your money, as delivery of these coins will not begin before December. There is no expense to you attending the distri-bution of the Souvenir Coins, as we send them to your local bank. If for any reason it is inconvenient for you to subscribe send Postoffice or Express Money Order or Registered Letter for as many coins as you wish with instructions how to send them to you, to

TREASURER WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. CHICAGO, ILLS.

Orders will be Filled in the Order in which they are Received.

THE HUDIE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Has over \$127 of Assets to BUT HOW STRONG? secure every \$100 of Liabilities.

Write for rates on the Renewable Term Plan.

H. B. MOESER, General Agent, 531 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. T. O. EDWARDS, State Agent, 1218 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va. JOSEPH W. THORNE, District Agent, Clarksburg, W. Va. THOMAS & TRUMP, District Agents, Kingwood, W. Va.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

1. four roomed house, South Penn street, 00. five roomed house. South Huron street, 00, cottage house. South York, lot 30x120

inia street, \$2.500.
Eight roomed house, South Penn, at., cheap,
Six roomed house, South Broadway.
New double-shouse, South Broadway.
Three houses on South Broadway.
Six roomed house, Virginia at., near suspension-ridge.

Bit Double of the Collect Street, five roomed house.

His McCollect street, five roomed house.

Hwo five-fromed house on North Front street.

Eleven good building lots on kim st. between South Front and South Front, 20x100, \$500.

Elx on South Front, 20x100, \$500.

BIX on South Broadway.
Five in Glichrist addition.
Four in Medicelon, Soxxol feet.
Three on South Fenn st.
Eighty-five in Moundwille, near court house.
FINK & BROWN,
Telephone 657.

1143 Market street.

FOR RENT

AM	elimo.
No. 3013 Chapline street	17400
No. 1213 Market street, office	12 50
north of Fink street, new house	16900
Four-room house and garden, Elm Grove	7 00
No. 2500 Main street	5 00
No. 64 Thirteenth street, rooms	13-0)
No. 61 Thirteenth street, three rooms	7 00

FOR SALE.

TAVEDERE LOTS-\$110 to \$250 a lot. DELVETERE LOTS—\$110 to \$2.00 m to to \$1.00

FOR PENSIONS-Write for Question Blank or MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,500, to be secured by

JAMES A. HENRY,

U.S. Claim Attorney, Real Estate Agent, Collec-tor and Notary Public. 1612 Market Street.

FOR SALE

Four acres and a good house and outbuildings, one mile east of the city, \$1,700.

Farm of 150 acres three and a half miles below Moundsyllie on Roundbottom. Eighty acres fine river bottom, with seven-roomed house and first-class outbuildings. On easy terms.

Farm 35 acres, two miles from city; splendid improvement; suitable for gardening.

Fruit farm, 21 acres, one mile west of Bridge-port. Half lot, with small house, on Jacob street,

Half lot, with small house, on Jacob street, Centre Wheeling, \$850.

Lots at east end of Twenty-third street on easy terms.

House of three rooms on Pike street, \$750.

Double brick house, \$510 and \$312 Chapline street, 6 rooms each, with all modern improvements, \$4,000.

210 ts in Handlan addition, cheap,
2115 and 2117 Main street, 48 feet front.

House of six rooms, \$518 Jacob street, \$7,300.

House of six rooms, \$219 Jacob street, \$7,300.

House of six rooms, \$210 Jacob street, \$3,300.

House of five rooms, Fourteenth street, \$3,000.

House of eight rooms, Jabob street, \$3,000.

House of eight rooms, Jabob street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth street, \$5,500.

Three houses on Moyston street, Six Ward, \$2,400.

ndid farm, fifty acres, nine miles east of Spiends same city, choap. Lot on Twenty-ninth street, \$802. One-half lot on McColloch atract, Center Vheeling, \$300.
One-half lot on McColloch and Belmont one-half lot on Chapline street, Sixth Ward, One of the best manufacturing sites in the city, fronting on two railroads.

NESBITT & DEVINE. 1739 Market Street. nois

FOR SALE.

The property at 185 Zane street, full sized.lot, 60x120. Eight-roomed dwelling, with small tenement in rear, for \$1.500.

A new six-roomed frame dwelling, will cost \$2.000 to reproduce, for \$1.750 cash.

Main street property, 2288, 2290, 2242 and 2244, store room and dwellings. This property is always rented to paying tenants and will pay as investment at present rents. Main street is looking up fast, values are bound to increase in this location.

We have many other bargains in improved property.

BUILDING LOTS.

G.O. SMITH 1229 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

No. 53 Thirty-fifth street, half lot, four rooms, with summer kitchen and large attle: \$2,100.

Three houses on Wood street, high ground, No. 35ts, \$250 and \$322 \$859 each.

Two houses on Twenty-ninth, four rooms each, \$1,400 each.

Five lots on Twenty-ninth street, 30 by 101 feet, \$500 each.

Brick house, five rooms and large store room, \$25 Water street, \$2,500.

No. 3540 Wood street, lot 50x100 feet six rooms, A good farm of 71½ arcs, one and a half miles from the city. A good orehard, six acres in grapes, has a live roomed house, stable, ott. and the best of water. Will self on easy terms or trade for eity property.

Lots in Hoffmann's addition, the best value in the Eighth ward, on very easy terms, for a shorthman.

and two lots.

Brick house, four rooms and hall, Fortyfirst and Woods at reets, full lot.

JOSEPH A. ARKLE,

Pension Attorney, Notary and Roal Estate Agent, Houses rented and routs collected. Office No. 3917 Jacob street. European steamship and draft agent. Passage tickets to aid from all parts of Europe. Also Grafts to any point in Europe.

INVESTMENTS

The Buying and Selling of Stocks. MONEY TO LOAN.

SIMPSON & HAZLETT, Room No. 1, Crangle Block,

1318 Market Street.

CLOTHING, ETC. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

J. W. FERRELL, Agent,
Will open his store, corner Main and Twentieth
streets, on Monday morning. September 26,
loaded down with their Foreign and Domestin
samples of Clothe and Cassimeres for Gents'
Overcoats and Saits for Fail and Winter use,
which far excel anything before in quality and
price. Public will please call and examine for
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